The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,652. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

THE first-class fast sailing Ship BERTHE ST LOUISE of 438 Tons Register, having a greater part of her Cargo engaged for the above Ports, apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

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STEAM TO SURAT.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain WHELLER, to Surat, on FRIDAY, the 4th December, at 10 A.M.

For Deck Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage to the undersigned

FULJEHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 30th November 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SAMUEL BANSON, Lieut. T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Transit Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 1st December 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A CHESNUT AUSTRALIAN GELDING 6 years old 15-3 in height, sound, broken in to saddle, temper and paces good, not given to buck jumping. Price Rs. 1,000 to be seen at Mr. Ginger's Stables, Girgaum.

Wanted.

WANTED.—By a female of experience, a situation as ASSISTANT TO A MILLINER. Address stating salary, "A. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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A GODOWN TO BE LET, near Bombay Green, apply to EDULJEE SORABJEE at Dady Sorabjee & Co.'s Oak Lane Fort.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Our Partnership has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

HAFEN, COOVERJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the completion of the Building of the Bombay Press Company at Colaba.

Particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 27 Nov. 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description Masts, Spars, Teak Logs and Planks of all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

SEVENTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Society, will take place at the Office of the undersigned, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo at 3 P.M., for the purpose of electing a new Director in the room of Mr. J. A. FORBES, proceeding to Europe

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay 26th Nov. 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pending the payment of Premium on FIRST INSTALMENT on the NEW ISSUE OF SHARES, the terms of the Resolutions passed in London on 17th October, the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from this date to 31st December inclusive

W. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1863.

BROKER'S LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Clause XXX of the Articles of Association, an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December next, at 2 o'clock P.M. to receive and consider the Directors Report

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 P.M. on SATURDAY the 12th December proximo, for the performance of certain works under the Municipal Commissioners connected with the Drainage of the Fort of Bombay.

Drawings, specification and estimates of quantities may be seen; and further information obtained on application to the Engineer to the Municipal Commissioners at his office, No. 23, Esplanade Row.

Each tender must be superscribed "Tender for Drainage Works."

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

J. N. C. BROWNE,
Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office,
27th November 1863.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to advance any sum or sums of money to MISTRY GUNGARAM RAMJEE CASSIRAM RAMJEE, FUKMJEE HUSUNJEE and SITARAM SOOKRAM, the partners of the undersigned, in respect of the contract for the Colaba Back Bay reclamation either on mortgage, deposit or security of any voucher, paper, receipt or document connected with the said contract, as we the undersigned will not be parties thereto, and we hereby give notice that any person or persons so advancing money in respect of the said contract to the parties above named, will do so at their own peril and risk, as we the undersigned will not hold ourselves responsible in any way in respect thereof.

MUNGALDAS NATHOOBHOY.
MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 1st December 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 doz. n Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Doz. Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1855 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1859 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, ...	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent ditto	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGES, do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 29
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

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Champagne, in case containing	1 doz. each.	
Moselle, do.	do. 1	„
Sherry, do.	do. 3	„
Claret, do.	do. 2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes	1	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Fort Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz. each.	
Sherry, do.	do. 3	„
Brandy, do.	do. 1	„
Old Tom, do.	do. 1	„
Whiskey, do.	do. 1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

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Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red	Pale Dry	„	„ 30
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
White do.			
Brown do.			
Yellow do.		„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42

PORT—

Black Seal	Matured, Fruity	Quarts	„ „ 30
Do.	Do.	Pints	„ „ 15
Red Seal		Quarts	„ „ 24
Do.		Pints	„ „ 13

CLARET—

Chateaux Margeaux		„	„ 34
Do.	Leoville	„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
Do.		Pints	„ 9

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Superior quality, Grisler's		„	„ 45
Do. Do.	Do.	Pints	„ 24
Do. Do.	Cumiffs	„	„ 45
Do. Do.	Do.	Pints	„ 24
Do. Do.	De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Do.	Pints	„ 24
Do. Do.	A De Pail's	Quarts	„ 40
Do. Do.	Do.	Pints	„ 24

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Sparkling and Still	By Deinhard	„	„ 39
„ Moselle	And Sutaan		
HOCK		Pints	„ 20
MOSELLE			

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CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE ... Quarts ... „ 21
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints ... „ 12
CURACOA ... „ 42
MARASCHINO ... „ 40
CHERRY BRANDY ... Pints ... „ 24

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Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		„	„
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 26
OLD CULLUM	S. Loch & Co.	„	„ 21
Do.	Do. Do.	Pints	„ 12
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KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		„	„ 21

ORANGE BITTERS ... in Stopped Bottles Quarts „ „ 18
Do. Do. ... Pints „ „ 10
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GINGER BRANDY Do. ... Pints „ „ 11
Do. Cordial Do. ... Quarts „ „ 21

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CUTLER & Co.

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(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
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		Rs. per doz.
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„	Pts.	... 18
No. 2	Blue	... 30
„	Pts.	... 16
No. 3	Yellow	... 26
„	Pts.	... 14
No. 4	Green	... 22
„	Pts.	... 12
Medoc	Red	... 17
„	Pts.	... 9
Brand Cutler & Co		... 38
„	per 2 dozen Pts.	... 40
Champagne Brand & Co.		... 32
„	per 2 dozen Pts.	... 34
Sparkling Nonpareil		... 38
„	per ½ dozen Pts	... 40
Moselle Sparkling 1st Quality		... 32
„	per 2 dozen Pts.	... 32
Sparkling Nonpareil		... 38
„	per 2 dozen Pts	... 40
Hock Sparkling 1st Quality		... 32
„	per 2 dozen Pts	... 32
Black Seal		... 28
„	Pts.	... 15
Port Red Seal		... 24
„	Pts.	... 12
Amontillado	Black Seal	... 32
Pale Amoroso		... 30
Light Golden	Green	... 28
Pale	Brown	... 26
Pale	Yellow	... 22
Pale	White	... 18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule		... 32
„ (Yellow	„	... 26
Gin Old Tom		... 20
Whiskey, Samuel Malt		... 22
Rum, Old Jamaica		... 20
Brown	in Glass Bottles	... 42
„	Pts.	... 21
Curacoa White	Bottles	... 42
„	Pts.	... 21
Maraschino Di Zora		... 40
„	Pts.	... 21
Cherry Brandy		... 30
„	Pts.	... 15

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Lord Cowley.	Ex-Queen of Naples.
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The King and The Queen of Holland.
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The exquisite Photograph of this beautiful lady is available in *four* different styles; one sitting, two standing, and one arm-in-arm with the Ex-King.

N. B.—The above were taken in Rome, July 1862.

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The Prince and The Princess Leiningen.
Duchess of Wellington, Duchess of Manchester, Duchess of Roxburgh, Duchess of Sutherland, Grand Duchess St. Michael, and Princess Hohenzollern.
H. R. H. Prince Louis of Hesse.
The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal.
The Duchess of Orleans.

October 1863. HERBERT & Co.

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RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BENARES."

Chronicles of England B. C. 55—A. D. 1485. Written and illustrated by Jas. E. Doyle. The designs engraved and printed in colours by Edmund Ovan	31	8
Buddhism in Tibet. Illustrated by literary documents and objects of religious worship. With an account of the Buddhist sytems preceding it in India. By Emil. Schiagintweit. L.L.D. With Atlas, &c ...	31	8
The Law of Nations considered as Independent Political Communities. On the Rights and Duties of Nations in time of War. By Travers Twiss, D.C.L., Regius Prof. of Civil Law, Oxford, &c. ...	13	12
The Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery. By C. A. Harris, M.D. 8th Edn. 320 cuts	18	4
The Ionien Islands in the year 1863. By Professor D. T. Ansted, M. A.	12	0
Battle-fields of the South, from Bull's Run to Fredericksburg, &c. By an English Combatant (Lieutenant of Artillery on the Field Staff.) 2 Maps. 2 vols	15	12
A Brief Review of Ten Years Missionary Labour in India, between 1852 and 1861. By Jos. Mullens, D.D	2	12
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Vol. 7	3	12
The Pocket Date Book; or classified tables of dates of the principal facts, historical, biographical and scientific, from beginning of world to present time. By W. L. R. Cates	3	12
170 Bible Pictures and Stories. By Mrs. Cousens	2	12
Words from the Gospels: Sermons by Dr. C. J. Vaughan.	3	8
The Quiver, Vol. 4	3	8
The Indian Cloth. By G. Aimard.	1	8
„ Scout. Ditto	1	8
Stephen Langton; or the days of King John, by Tupper	1	8
Alison's History of Europe from fall of Napoleon in 1815 to accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852. Vol. 1	3	0
Chess and Draughts. By Captain Crawley	0	12
Whist, Loo, and Cribbage. By ditto	0	12
Billiards. By ditto	0	12
Nature's Secrets; or psychometric researches. By W. and E. Denton	3	12
Hester and Elinor; or the discipline of suffering.....	1	8
Wanderings in West Africa, from Liverpool to Fernando Po. By a Fellow of the R. G. S.	15	12
Dictionary of Natural History Terms, with their derivations &c. &c. By D. D. H. McNicol	9	8
Burns's Songs	2	4
Old English Ballads. Beautifully illustrated (handsome gift book)	15	12
Fanny; or the revelations of a woman's heart. By E. Fenden	1	2
Leech's Pictures of Life and Character, 4th Series	9	0
The Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of Women, including the diagnosis of Pregnancy. By G. Hewitt, M. D.	12	0
The New "Examen," or an inquiry into the evidence relating to certain passages in Lord Macaulay's History &c	4	8
Memorials and Letters illustrative of the Life and Times of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, 3 vols By Mark Napier.	40	0
History of India &c. By Revd. R. Hunter, late of Serpore	1	4
Balfour's Manual of Botany. New Edn. 1863.	9	8
Schoedler and Medlock's Book of Nature.	6	8
Forbes's Hindustanee and Marathee Dictionary. 2 vols. in 1.	12	12
„ English and Marathee Dictionary.	31	4
——Bagh-o-Bahar	9	8
Lord Dundreary and his Relations, &c.	0	12
Hamilton's New Musical Grammar	2	0
The Engineer's Handybook	1	4
Morell's English Grammar and Analysis	2	0
Archbold's Pleadings and Evidence in Criminal Cases. 14th Edn. 1863.	19	8
Chitty on Contracts. 7th Edn. 1863	24	0
Stephens's General View of Criminal Law of England.	13	8
Howard's Gymnastic Exercises	5	12
Churchill's Diseases of Children. 2nd Edn.	7	12
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence	7	12
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry	2	12
Dictionary of Daily Wants. 3 vols. in 1.	2	12
Cowper's Poetical Works Handsomely bound	7	8
Simpson's Accordeon or Flutina Tutor	1	8
Bosse's Violin Tutor	0	12
Chaspelle's Flute ditto	0	12
Bosse's Concertina Tutor	0	12
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary and Supplement...	31	12

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

La Duchesse de Chateauroux.	Par Seophie Gay	1 0
Le Moqueur Amoureux.	Ditto	1 0
La Comtesse D'Egmont.	Ditto	1 0
Belle-Rose.	Par Amedee Achard	2 0

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No.		Rs.	As.
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10	Three days ditto Ditto do...	4	4
11	Ditto Ditto do...	3	0
11B	For Accounts	4	8
12	For Memos	2	4
11D	For Memos	3	0
13	For Memos	2	0
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Cricketer's Belt	2	0
Imperial Patent Hair Waver (for the young ladies)	10	0

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NOTICE.
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 2nd December 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 3d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 3¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	97
Madras	30 days' sight	97
China	60 Do. do.	212 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	96 dis.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	4 par.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	37 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	58/60 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	[exdiv 70 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	157 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	39 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	5 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	[ex-div. 53 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			[ex-div.
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs.29,000 [per share pm.
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	
Freee Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 22,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nnl.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 75 prem.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 39,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	300 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102½
,, Loan 1835-36	
,, Loan 1842-43	92½
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	102½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	109½ prem.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d.	to £4 5s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d.	
o London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d.	to £3 15s. 0d.
(Seed)	£ 3 15s. 0d.	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

PRICES CURRENT (30th Nov. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs 605 to 610
New Dholleras, (ready)	,, 615 to 617
New Bnownuggur, (ready)	,, 615 to 617
New Oomrawuttee	,, 575 to 580
New Compta, (ready)	,, 600 to 605
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 695 to 700
New Sarsee and Nuggur	,, 565 to 570
New Veraval	,, 565 to 570
New Khandeish	,, 555 to 560
New Porn chee	,, 570 to 575
New Accote	,, 595 to 600
New Mangalore	,, 590 to 595
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,409 to Rs. 1,430	
TEED—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 8 to 7 9 per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 8 to 6 9
Gingelly mixed (Black.. ,, and White)	32 to 33
	37 to 38
Niger	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Nov. 30	Harvest Home	Dickey	Rangoon 10 Sept.
	Kerata Koodreen	Nacoda	Cochin 12 Nov.
	Fiery Cross	Blaney	Calcutta 21 Oct.
Dec. 1	Coromandel	Smith	Liverpool 8 July.
	Renown	Homes	Calcutta 6 Oct.
	Glenmessen	Burt	Kurrachee 27 Nov.
	Cimber	Bruton	Liverpool 13 Sept.
	Emma Jane	Jordain	Moulmain 19 Oct.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Fiery Cross*, from Calcutta.—Vessels spoken on the Coast, *St. Hilda, Renoven, Emma Jane, Futtay Shah Alum*, and *Shah Alum*.

Per Ship *Cimber*, from Liverpool.—*Ellen Bates*, Lat. 1-30 North, Long. 2-12. September 27, Durham to Melbourne, Lat. 25-20 S., 25-00 W., October 12, Agincourt to Melbourne, Lat. 38-40 S., 14-1 E., Nov. 27, Bound South Lat. 14-30 N.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 1	Shah Jehan	Herit	Calcutta.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Fiery Cross*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Blaney; T. Robinson; and 3 natives.

Per Brig *Kerata Roodreen*, from Cochin.—Six natives.

Per Ship *Emma Jane*, from Moulmain.—Mrs. Jordain; and 5 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—Dr. and Mrs. Martin.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer *United Service*, A. Cain, bound to China.
Ship *Tythonus*, A. Alexander, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *India*. D. Gathari, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Elisphalet Greely*, A. G. Cuttre, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Telegraph* for Surat.
Steamer *Carnac* for Surat.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1863.

For London.

Glorianx.—203 bags coffee. 253¼ cwt., Frangopolo Agelasto and Co.; 2 cases sundries, Pochawjee Framjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—84 bales cottoe, 294 cwt., Rowjee Soorjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Fulcher Cooper and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Doongersy Tulsidas; 57 bales cotton, 199½ cwt., Goculdass Dewcuron and Co.

Inkerman.—33 bales cotton, 112 cwt., Hurridass Munjee; 100 bales cotton. 350 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 210 bales cot-735 cwt., Vurudhmon Poonsy and Co.

Camperdown.—24 bales cotton, 1¾ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

E. Ann Bright.—51 bales cotton, 178½ Enderjee Narronjee; 150 bundles gail, 75 cwt., Bhimjee Jewraz; 55½ bales wool, 166½ cwt., Abdool Tyeb Kossbhoy and Co.

Hahneman.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Brown Clough & Co.

Helen Scott.—40 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jairam Sowjee.

Merchant Prince.—105 bales hemp, 103 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Annot Lyle.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jaitha Ludhanee.

Sarah Sands.—220 bales cotton, 770 cwt., Sewjee Souzpall; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Orion.—260 bales cotton, 910 cwt., Jaitha Ludhanee.

Admiral Lyon.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Ragowjee Chutoorbhoz; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Chutoorbhoz Assurin; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

James Smith.—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Punchs Teza and Co.; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Mooljee Heerjee.

Clyde.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 2000 bundles sunnseed, 1,000 cwt., Jairam Viram; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Ramcrustna Sazba and Co.

Indian Queen.—105 bales cotton, 359½ cwt., Sudasew Martoen; 1,000 buncles coir yarn, 105 cwt., Munjee Ramjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Khimjee and Co.

Elsinore.—70 bales cotton, 206½ cwt., Sowchund Golabchund; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Premchuud Curumchund; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Triemjee Veljjee and Co.

Khimjee Odowjee.—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Pera—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Goculdass Dewjee; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Rugoonathjee Ramdass.

Sir John Mandeville.—205 bales cotton, 717½ cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee; 22 bales wool, 66 cwt., Cooverjee Champsy.

Jane Jack Mitchell.—65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Vussonjee Jewraz; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Macindoe Rogers and Co.

Robina.—280 bags linseed, 420 cwt., Pudemay Virjee and Co.

Charger.—60 bales coiton, 210 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

For Havre.

Roxana.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

Berthe et Louise.—1 case cajoo oil, A. Viegas.

Ville de Lima.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee and Co.

Naval Brigade.—110 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., F. Chambers.

Duc de Malakoff.—198 packages coffee, 233 cwt., Morarjee Poonjeh.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service*.—21 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sittaram; 2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dossabhoy Jamsetjee; 64 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Shoykund Joomba; 12½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Toogureram Bewnaram; 7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Roogunth Jugunath.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *United Service*.—5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Joota.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Commandel	
3. Dalhousie	
4. Goosinar	
5. Hugh Rose	
6. Snake	
7. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced coding."]

FOR LONDON.

810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 27)
793 Glorianx, Vaitz—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 23)
FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Solomson & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 6)
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 16)
605 Athene, Seals—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 18)
806 Briarley, Russell—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1104 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co.	(c. l. Oct. 22)
1283 Canova, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 14)
1059 Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co.	(c. l. Nov. 12)
990 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 6)
689 Clyde, Woodnap—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
1091 Shiphalet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons	(c. l. Sept. 22)
1920 Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 3)
1393 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 6)
637 Elinor, Bowden—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 24)
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Nov 26)
1168 Glasgow, Taylor—Graham & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 20)
1328 Habneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co.	
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Oc. 14)
952 Indian Queen, Jag—J. Clover and Co.	(c. l. Nov. 16)
1345 Inkermanjee Machines. (s) Grant—Gibb	(c. l. Oct. 27)
1198 James Smith, Feivour—D. Sorabjee & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 12.)
792 Japanese, T. Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Nov 4)
994 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell.	(c. l. Nov. 2)
Khimjee Odowjee, M. Salt—E. Bates & Co.	
1019 Latona, Anderson—Comber Son & Co.	
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 3)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra,—it., Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 14)
811 Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co.	(c. l. Oc. 16)
1189 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Mackee & Co.	
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Carsetjee Jamsetjee.	(c. l. Sept. 23)
649 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark and Co.	
1435 Pera, Tweedie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 19)
318 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 26)
1845 Sir John Mandeville, R. Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 17)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 26)
FOR BERBERE.	
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy	(c. l. Nov. 26)
FOR HAVRE.	
438 Berthe et Louise, D'Combay Merwanjee & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
455 Duc de Malacoff, Bourdiau—D. Cursetjee.	(c. l. Nov. 12)
511 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.	(c. l. Oc. 29)
273 Roxana—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 14)
FOR CHINA,	
678 Arraton Apcar (s). Smith.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
993 United Service, (s) Gaine.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
684 Voila, Thompson.	(c. l. Nov. 12.)
FOR MOULMAEN.	
1045 Agenoria, Johnson—Cohen & Co.	
665 Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Cohen & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 16)
Rebecca Shepherd, Somers.	
FOR PENANG.	
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.	(c. l. Sep. 21)
FOR CALCUTTA.	
894 Futtahool Aziz, Moate.	(c. l. Nov. 18)
FOR MADRAS.	
545 Noma Vidal (s), Ranro—D. Cursetjee & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 18)
NOT FIXED.	
397 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
227 Bombay (s), —C. Nusserwanjee.	(For sale.)
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.	
1478 Cimber, Burton.	
Chanticleer, White.	
Coromandel: Smith.	
207 Dadloy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.	
Emma Jane, Jordain.	
1055 Englishman, Hardwick.	
633 Faize Alium, Stafford	
Fiery Cross, Blaney.	
291 Futte Mubsarack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund	
695 Futtay Alium.	
Glenmessen, Burt.	
1200 Gemini, Hill—Wallace & Co.	
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.	
Gustave, Catlett.	
Harvest Home, Dickey.	
Japan, Loosemore.	
Ker-ta Roodrin, Nacoda.	
598 Kossuth, J. Bennett.	
30 Mermaid Bax, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.	
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.	
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.	
Renown, Homes.	
159 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.	
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co.	
Satellite.	
1045 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
Severn, Moutresor.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.	
490 Jessica, Towill.	
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.	
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.	
FOR MARSEILLES.	
531 Dover Court, Heigh.	
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Carsetjee & Co.	
FOR MOULMEIN.	
590 Anna Henderson, Klmslie—Fleming & Co.	
FOR CALCUTTA.	
849 Leucothea (Prus.) Bentor,—Fleming & Co.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of November 22, announced the arrivals of the *Jehangeer*, McDermot, from Bomb y 2nd October, *Clan Alpine*, Crockett, from Hongkong 4th November; touched at Singapore 12th, and Penang 5th November; *Venice*, Lewen, from Moulmein 9th November; *Asteroid*, Gardner, from Singapore 30th September; touched at Penang 28th October; *Georgia*, Campbell, from Mauritius 17th October; *Esmeralda*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 1.

Clark, Assistant Surgeon, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Greenlaw, Ensign W., 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Breach Candy.
Rallen, Surgeon, J. H. B., on duty, to Poona.
Heath, Brigadier General J. C., Poona Brigade, to join, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 1ST 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

A Medical Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 12 noon at the office of the Executive Commissariat Officer for the purpose of inspecting Musters of Hospital clothing prepared for transmission to Kurrachee:—

President.—Surgeon Major Trestrial, 18th Regiment N. I.
Members.—Surgeon Nicholson, 18th Regiment N. I., and Staff Assistant Surgeon Do an. Colaba Sanitarium.

A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 11 A.M. at the Commissariat office to inspect and report upon Musters of Soldiers' Bedding prepared for transmission to Kurrachee and for guidance of the contractors:—

President.—Captain Weir, 103rd Regiment.
Members.—Lieut. Fisher Candy, Colaba Sanitarium, and one Subaltern 103rd Regiment.

Agreeably to instructions from Army Head Quarters, a Native General Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 11 A.M. at the Mess-room 21st Regimen N. I., for the trial of General No. 569, Private Sylvester Pereira, 1st Company 28th Regiment N. I., and such other prisoners as may be brought before it:—

Major Sandwith, Deputy Judge Advocate General P. D. A. will conduct the proceedings.

The 21st Regt. N. I. will furnish the interpreter to the Court.

The Adjutant of the day will attend the Court and report its adjournment to the Brigade Major.

The Native Officer warned for this duty to be furnished with authenticated copies of the dates of their Commissions which they will take with them to the Court.

The 18th Regt. N I. will furnish 2 orderlies to the Court.

The Officer Commanding 103rd Regt. is requested to send an escort of one Corporal and one Private to-morrow at 6 A.M. to the House of Correction, Byculla, to receive charge of Gunner John FitzJohn 21st Brigade R. A. on his discharge therefrom.

Gunner FitzJohn will be attached to the 103rd Regiment until further orders.

The 21st Regt. N. I. has permission to fire Blank ammunition during the current month.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 30th Nov. 1863.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is republished:—

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th November 1863.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Kurrachee Depôt.

Lieut. W. A. Park, late 3rd Bombay European Regiment, is confirmed in his appointment of Adjutant to the Depot, Dated the 13th October 1863.

Government has granted a gratuity of six months pay to Jorra, mucadam of grass cutters, F Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 26th November 1863:—

Lieut. Colonel C. P. Rigby, Staff Corps.
Major W. Scott, Staff Corps.
Lieut. E. W. West, Staff Corps.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 1st Dec. 1863.

Mr. D. White is appointed 1st Officer of the *Berenice*.

Thomas Grains, Journeyman Apprentice of the *Goolamar*, is allowed one month's leave to proceed to Ahmednuggur.

Mr. John Brandon, 3rd Class N. I. Engineer, having returned from leave this day granted in G. O. No. 227, of the 14th July last, is directed to join the Floating Batteries for duty in the Factory.

Letters to the Editor.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT IN KATTYWAR.

SIR,—Your Correspondent "Fasten" is not perhaps aware of the difficulties attendant upon organizing post lines when Runners desert in bodies and refuse service except for the exorbitant pay of 9 and 10 Rupees a month, and if he had applied to the head of the department, backing his statements by the covers of the papers complained of, the authorities would be better able to trace where the delay took place.

It not unfrequently happens between Nassick and Bulsar, for instance, where Bheels are runners and fever strikes down villages wholesale.

As to the time of transit between Bombay and Rajcote, it may be as well to inform your correspondent that the mails from Kattywar are sent by Rail to Nassick, thence through the Peint jungles to Bulsar, and again by Rail to Ahmedabad, and as the Department cannot afford a separate despatch for the morning papers, the Bombay daily papers printed on any morning, say 1st, are not despatched till evening, and cannot reach Ahmedabad by the route described before the evening of the 3rd, and they have then to travel 150 or 160 miles to Rajcote.

The pay of the establishment has been raised upon, I believe, the Post Master General's responsibility to Rs. 8 per man, but the work is so heavy and the demand for and price of labour so high, that even for that unusually high rate of pay, the stages are often deserted.

If, as is stated, Hemabhai and others are running private dawks, they probably carry 15 or 20 letters instead of 15 or 20 seers of Mails as the Government posts do, at any rate the private posts are illegal through and to British territory, and your correspondent will be doing a public service by communicating to the authorities any information he has on this point.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

COSSID.

Bombay, 1st December 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On Monday the 30th November, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Henry Cleveland, Esq., of a son.

At Bamagore near Calcutta, on the 20th November, the wife of Thomas Daff, Esq., of a son.

At Ootacamund, on the 22nd November, the wife of Captain G. H. Stiles, 4th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.

At Umritsar, on the 22nd November, the wife of Major T. W. Mercer, Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

At Humeerpore, on the 15th November, the wife of Captain G. Swiney, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent Police Jhoun, prematurely, of a son.

At Mussurie, on the 19th instant, the wife of Dr. Corbett, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta, on the 16th November, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Revd. Horatio Moule, M.A., J. P. Carey, Captain, Royal Artillery, to Fanny Lydia, eldest daughter of Major General Budgen, late Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

From abcess on the liver, at Poona, on the 29th November. Mr. Jacob Hunt, of the Firm of Hunt, Monnet and Co., aged 31 years.

On the 24th November, at Neemuch, John Hamilton, the infant son of Captain Besmish, Royal Artillery.

Post Office Notices.

MAILS FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per steamer *Viola*, will be closed on FRIDAY next, the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock A.M. Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian inland postage.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE public are informed that the East India and London Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Calcutta and Madras for the United Kingdom, *viâ* the Cape, once a month, *i. e.* from the former Station between the 12th and 20th, and the latter about the 25th. Letters, &c., for the Cape if forwarded by the above Steamers reach earlier than those sent *viâ* Aden and Mauritius; the latest safe dates from Bombay will be, for Calcutta 4th and Madras 17th of the month. The postage to be charged is the ordinary Indian Inland rate which must be prepaid. Letters for the United Kingdom if sent by the above Vessels will, of course, be liable to the usual rates of steam postage.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER—1863.

Last Quarter, Thursday	3rd 4h. 55.2m. P.M.
New Moon Friday	11th 1h. 45.5m. A.M.
First Quarter, Tuesday	17th 4h. 36.7m. P.M.
Full Moon, Friday	25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
		[38m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed	2	Twilight ends at 6h	6 19	5 20	5 13	3 34	
Thur	3	Mercury rises at 6-16	6 19	5 20	3 57	4 20	
Fri.	4	Mercury set at 5-14.	6 20	5 21	4 46	5 18	
Sat.	5	Venus rises at 2.44.	6 21	5 21	5 54	6 27	
Sun.	6	2nd Sunday after Advent.	6 21	5 21	7 1	7 32	
Mon.	7	Venus sets at 2.28.	6 22	5 21	8 4	8 35	
Tues	8	Conception of the Virgin Mary.	6 22	5 22	9 3	9 10	

Time—7h. 40m. 58s 0. 20th November.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 2nd—Emperor Ferdinand abdicated, 1848.—Queen Adelaide died, 1849.

Thursday 3rd.—St. Paul's Cathedral finished, 1710.—Capture of Mauritius, 1810.—Bombardment of Barcelona, 1842.

Friday 4th.—Abolition of Suttee, 1822.—Battle of Odalpore 1848.

Saturday 5th.—Mozart died, 1792.

Sunday 6th.—Battle of Bangalore, 1791.—Insurrection in Canada, 1837.

Monday 7th.—Marshal Ney shot, 1815.—Battle of Rangoon, 1824.

Tuesday 8th—Milton born, 1608.—Earthquake at Bombay, 1854.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will be happy to see Gentlemen at Breakfast at Government House, Parell, every Thursday at 9 o'clock until further notice.

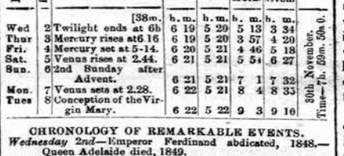
Gentlemen proposing to attend are requested to send their names to the A.D.C. in waiting, Government House, or to the Brigade Major, Brigade Major's Office, Bombay, before 4 o'clock *the previous evening*.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Malabar Point,
1st December 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Nov. 19	KURRACHEE	Nov. 25
AGRA	Nov. 26	LAHORE	Nov. 21
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 26	LONDON	Nov. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 6	MADRAS	Nov. 26
BANGALORE	Nov. 24	MALTA	Nov. 10
CALCUTTA	Nov. 23	MEERUT	Nov. 26
CAPE	Aug. 3	OUDH	Nov. 25
CEYLON	Nov. 18	PUNJAUB	Nov. 21
COCHIN	Nov. 21	PENANG	Nov. 11
DELHI	Nov. 26	RANGOON	Nov. 11
FRANCE	Nov. 8	SUEZ	Nov. 13
HONGKONG	Oct. 31	SINGAPORE	Nov. 8

THE



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863.

WE understand there is no doubt that General Chamberlain has been obliged to resign the command of the Frontier Field Force, in consequence of the wound he has received, but it is not yet known who has been appointed to succeed him.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says:—"The British Government, has, it appears, interfered in the matter of the four Italian gentlemen detained as prisoners by the Khan of Bookhara. The Ameer of Affghanistan has been requested to send an ambassador demanding their release. The Bookhara Chief's character for clemency does not, we regret to observe in our Cabul letter, stand very high. But the news of the 4th has it, that Meer Ullum Jan *has* been sent, although ostensibly, for another purpose.

"Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan has sought British protection: which was, of course, refused.

"The Candaharies threaten an appeal to the British Government to be released from the rule of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan.

IN another part of our paper will be found an interesting account of the illness and last days of the late Viceroy, written by a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, from which paper we have reprinted it.

THE papers relating to the "vexed question" of the distribution of the Banda and Kirwee Booty, have at last made their appearance. A hot discussion on the subject went on, between the Treasury, the War Office, the India Office, and the prize Agents for more than two years, from June 1861 to July 1863 before any resolution on the subject was arrived at, and when that was at length achieved, the deference of an able ministry, but not a strong one in the Parliamentary sense, to the expressed wish of the House of Commons, has required the suspension of the decision in the case till next year. Major Clifton, of the 12th Lancers, and principal Prize Agent for General Whitlock's Force—made an excellent fight on behalf of the Force he represented. In his memorial to Lord Palmerston dated 18th November 1861, he stated the case on behalf of General Whitlock's force with great clearness, and made a strong case on behalf of his clients for the whole of the booty captured. His leading arguments were, that Sir George Whitlock held a purely independent command, subject only to the immediate orders of the Viceroy of India, and Lord Clyde, and the important services which the force rendered to the general cause of putting down a rebellion that covered India in the North, the East, and the Centre, though entirely caused by the mutiny of the pampered Bengal Army. The services of the force are very fully stated and naturally enough are made the most of, though not, perhaps, exaggerated.

On the 19th April 1858 the force found itself in front of a rebel Army numbering 8,000 men, including a large force of Cavalry and Artillery, strongly posted, well equipped, and commanded by Ali Bahadoor the Nawab of Banda in person. With greatly disproportioned strength, he drove the enemy from three formidable positions, entirely defeated him and took possession of his guns, palace, treasure and capital. After the victory near Banda, Narrain Rao the Chief of Kirwee, and cousin of Ali Bahadoor made overtures of surrender in letters addressed to the Commissioner of the district Mr. Mayne, but deferred as long as he could, probably expecting in the meantime, a turn in the wheel of fortune. Whitlock's force was in fact almost knocked up by the intensity of the heat, and the fearful extent of sickness in his camp. But having received reinforcements, he moved on in the first week of June, the hottest in the year, to attack Kirwee. The force under the Chief was reputed to be about 9,000 men and they marched out 10 miles to give battle; on a nearer approach, however, they got alarmed at Whitlock's augmented strength, and they retreated to their strongholds in the adjacent hills, under Radho Govind, the chief minister of Narrain Rao, who surrendered with his brother Madho Rao, with their personal retinue to General Whitlock on the 7th June. He entered Kirwee with a strong force, disarmed the garrison, and took possession of more than 50 guns and a well provided arsenal, with gold, jewels, and other valuable property to a large amount. The rebels, however, under another chief remained in arms in the hills near Kirwee and met the troops in Whitlock's division on several occasions: at Christmas even, six months after the capture of Kirwee, they had almost surprised the garrison and recovered the place. It was only by Whitlock making an almost unprecedented march of 86 miles in 37 hours, and hastening to their relief, that the seige was raised, and three days afterwards, on December 29th, he attacked the enemy in an almost impregnable position at Pun

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABUL *(15th, Jumad-ool-awal,)* 29*th October*.—The Ameer having been advised by Sirdars Mohamed Allee Khan and Mohamed Ruffeek Khan that it was not proper to keep Lochoogur, where there were thousands of sepoys procurable at a moment's notice, under Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, ordered a letter to be written and sent to the Sirdar telling him to make arrangements to give up Loohoogur, and to receive cash in its lieu, as the people of that place were not very well pleased with the Sirdar's rulership.

The Ameer, on being asked by the Baruckzaie Sirdars, if he, the Ameer, intended to spend the cold weather in Jellalabad, replied, that either I, or Mohamed Allee Khan, must go to that place.

13*th October*.—The Moostoufee has been desired by the Ameer to prepare a statement of the income and expenditure of the present year, as he the Ameer wished to clear the accounts of all the Khans, who were daily applying to him for the payment of their allowances.

31*st October*.—As desired by the Ameer, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan with some sowars went out to receive Sirdar Khooshdil Khan, Candaharee and accompanied the Sirdar to the Bala Hissar. Sirdar Khooshdil Khan went to the Ameer, and having paid his dues, read the Fatha for the mother of Dilbar Khan. As the Sirdar was going to take leave of the Ameer to go home the Ameer asked him to wait a while and to let him know, how matters were going on in Candahar.

"Sirdar Mohamed Ameer Khan is not very well liked by the Candaharees," said Sirdar Khoosdil Khan, "because lately the Sirdar has commenced oppressing the people, A number of Candaharees have already left Candahar, and others are ready to do so. Mohamed Ameen Khan has got some English rules in force, such as getting the streets swept and watered every day, and is getting the ditch and fort of Candahar repaired."

"I am sure, Mohamud Ameen Khan will force me to take measures to correct him," the Ameer replied, and then gave leave to Kooshdil Khan to go home. Sirdar Mohamud Allee Khan has been ordered by the Ameer to get ready for Peshawur.

1*st November*.—The Ameer has ordered a letter to be sent to Shahmurd Khan of Jellalabad, directing him to collect grass, and provisions at that place as he, the Ameer, or Mohamud Allee Khan, was soon to leave Cabul. It is ascertained to-day that the following letter from the British authorities from Peshawur has been received by the Ameer through Ghoolam Hussun Khan Vakeel.

"As we have been given to understand that four Englishmen (Europeans!) who were in Bookhara, have been taken prisoners by the Ameer of Bookhara, you are requested to send your Ambassador to Bookhara to have the prisoners released." On this the Ameer sent for Surwar Khan Loohanee, and desired him to go to Bookhara, and to do what was necessary. "If you want to have me murdered by the Ameer of Boochara, send me there," was Surwar Khan's reply. Further orders on the above subject will be communicated in the next.

The Ameer and Sirdar Mohamed Alle Khan are trying their best, to curtail expenses as much as they can. The Paishkidmit, and some other private servants of the late Ameer, together with a number of Sowar have been discharged by Ameer Shere Alee Khan to-day.

The allowances of the Khan have been reduced to half, and they have been told to dismiss half of their sowars. The Tehseldar of Cabul has been informed by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, either to be responsible for the six lacs of rupees which are wanting in the revenue of Cabul or to resign his post. The Tehseldar has promised to prepare a statement in six days.

2*nd November*.—A letter was ordered by the Ameer to be written and sent to Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, stating that if on the receipt of this letter, he did not adopt means to gain a good name from the citizens of Candahar, the officer in charge of the troops of Candahar would be directed to take him, Ameen Khan, prisoner.

Letters were also sent to Sirdars Mohamed Shurreef Khan and Mohamed Auzim Khan on the subject ceasing to oppress the people. It is given out that Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan had sent his confidential minister to the British authorities at Kohat, asking their favour to assist him, but had met with a refusal.

3*rd November*.—From Bulkh news has been received to the effect that Sirdar Mohamed Afzul Khan has been able to suppress the rebellion in his country, and that matters were going on there satisfactorily. Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan and Mohamed Hussun were doing well there. Forty matchlocks and one gun were got ready in Bulkh every week.

4*th November*.—The following letter was ordered by the Ameer to be written for Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, and to be given to Nazir Heider.

"The late Ameer no doubt appointed me his successor in his life time, but as you seem dis pleased by my government of the country, you are welcome to come to Cabul and take my place, as for Sirdars Mohamed Zaman Khan and Ahmed Khan, I am not going to keep them as Commandants of troops, they are welcome to draw some allowance if they like. I will persuade them to go to Candahar, and if they object I will send some other Sirdars in their room. If you wish to treat me as your own brother, please do not give the command of troops and charge of any place to Uslum Khan or Mohamed Hassun Khan, who have been playing false while in Heerat. Also write to Mohamed Auzim Khan to mind me, and to give up enlisting troops. A khillut was also ordered to be given to Nazir Heider. Meer Ullum Jan, with some presents, as customary after the death of the Ameer, has been sent to Bokhara.

5*th November*.—News has been received from Candahar to the effect that a number of Candaharees have applied to the Shah of Persia, begging of His Majesty to have them rescued from the oppression of Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan. It is said that if they do not receive a favourable reply from the Shah, they will write the same to the British Government.

From Heerat, it is given out that a Persian Ambassador is on his way to Heerat. The object of this embassy is that the Shah wishes the Khootba to be read in Heerat in His Majesty's name—one battalion has been ordered by the Ameer, to get ready and to leave for Peshawur with Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan.

November 6th.—A letter was received to day from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Bulkh, expressing his sorrow for the death of the mother of Ukbar Khan, and requesting the Ameer to send back the Kohistanees who had deserted him. Sirdar Ubdoolroof Khan is on his way to Cabool, to road the Fatahia on Ufzul Khan's part."—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 26.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

WE learn, by a communication dated a day subsequent to the one sent to "Dear Heloise," which appears in another column, that there was fighting the whole day of the 18th. The lower picket occupied by the 14th Regiment and 5th Goorkhas had been overpowered. The loss on our side is said to have been heavy; "Immense" is the word used. The officers killed were

Lieutenant Jones, 79th Regiment.
Captain Smith, 71st ,,
Lieut. Chapman, 101st ,,
Lieut. Moseley, 14th ,,
Wounded, Lieut. Inglis.

Matters are beginning to assume a serious aspect. We do not see why we should continue to incur these fearful losses, simply because the tribes, led by fanatic leaders, should be deaf to merciful remonstrances and patient argument. Let Sir Neville Chamberlain use Dalhousie's famous words. "If they *will* have war, they shall have it with a vengeance." Clemency is not appreciated; a stinging lesson, and the loss of life and property will be. Better they should suffer than we and our troops.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 26.

HEIGHTS ABOVE THE UMBEYLA PASS.

November 18th evening.

DEAREST HELOISE,—"Apart from the exciting events, (and especially that on the 13th instant), which are constantly taking place around me: no piece of intelligence from peaceable cantonments more impressed the little world of soldiers assembled here, than that, which told, how the ladies of a gallant Highland regiment, followed one of our band to his last resting place; it is honours such as these, that make men fight; testimony like this, which nerves the arm against the fanatic who unfairly battles to die; never would your husband feel more proud of you dearest wife, than when he could see you grace such a mourning train.

The enemy had been so comparatively quiet after his attack on the covering parties near the village of Lulroo, that this, together with some peace overtures from the Buneyrwalls, led us to suppose, his commissariat and purse was something akin to that of which Mr. Lincoln holds the strings; but it is always necessary to take lunar influence into account wherever fanaticism is concerned; and it so happened, that on or about the 12th instant, a gay young crescent moon appeared in the Mussalman heaven; and on that day thousands of the stalwart Buneyrwalls appeared in the valley of Chumla, beneath the crest on which we are encamped, and where we are now becoming quite at home; the pickets on the ridges on either side of our camp, are now familiar residences, each day becoming more comfortable, and more secure; each chief picket garrisoned by an entire regiment. Zigzag roads are cut up either height, and the terrible labour of climbing the precipitous hill side to our pickets is over: names now dignify each of the *sungas*, or stone breastworks; on our left, and towards the Goroo mountain are the "Fir tree picket," and "Eagle's nest," occupied by Colonel Vaughan and his regiment, nearer the Chumla valley, are others, occupied by a Company of Europeans, 20th Regiment and other corps; it was this *left* ridge, which for a long time bore the brunt of the fight, being on the margin of the territory of Buneyr; but latterly—since we commenced making the roads via Lulroo, and Kaunpore, towards the Shere Dhurrie Pass,—the enemy has attacked us on the ridge bounding the pass on the right of the gorge which we occupy. You see dearest Heloise, that as we do not advance, and are making a direct and easy route from our present uncomfortable position towards the plains of friendly territory, these confident hill soldiery have arrived at the conclusion we are about to shew them our heels; this supposition too, is perhaps heightened by some of our troops having moved up on the ridge from the pass, a position which though intensely cold at night, from the bleak cutting wind moving there, is a far preferable residence to the close impure atmosphere below; on this height we have lots of room, are close to our pickets, the most advanced of which is Keyes's, so often the object of assault; and where indeed the last grand fight occurred; you'll recollect how cleverly the enemy use rocks and stones, when short of ammunition, and how one of these missiles laid me helpless for a time; and you can guess how uneasy I felt, when towards dusk, the great horde of men we had seen collecting below during the day, came yelling, and screaming, beating drums, and blowing hill pipes towards Keyes picket; the nearer they came, the more invisible were they, for breaking up they crept stealthily like beasts of prey, hidden and shielded by rocks and trees, while the live long night they blazed away in very mischief; but next morning there was a lull followed by a yell and a rush on a large detached picket, about two hundred and fifty yards in advance of Keyes', and known by all as the 'Craig picket," this was occupied by Davidson of the 1st Punjab Infantry, a party of his men, fifteen sharp shooters of Her Majesty's 101st, and some sepoys of the 14th Native Infantry, but being surrounded by hundreds of bloodthirsty men, they were overcome, the 14th and sharp shooters fortunately escaped with a few natives, but Davidson and a little band of his swarthy followers, must have held their post in face of certain death; all were killed, and with little mutilation thrown over the stony breastwork; for appearance sake it would have looked better had the garrison of the *Sungar* been in less hurry to leave its brave commandant, though, had it stayed, their loss would have been greater and to no purpose; the enemy at once took possession of the *Sungar*, on hearing which Sir Neville directed it to be retaken immediately at any cost; and to do this, Colonel Salisbury, with six Companies of the 101st, sped up from the gorge like so many antelope, and then on the level ground from which rises the mound whereon was the picket so well held by the enemy with a cheer the gallant toughs rushed up and drove the blue clothed Buneyr wall helter skelter into their lairs among the rocks and jungles; some few of the enemy imitating the example of the brave and much lamented Davidson, of whose regiment the Adjutant—Pitcher, used his every exertion to retake the outwork, and save his brother officer; many men were lost, and Pitcher dangerously wounded in the attempt, but it is reported his reward will be great; the advance of H. M.'s 101st was the prettiest sight in the campaign; six of the men were killed, fifteen wounded, and the gallant Colonel had a narrow escape as two bullets passed through his helmet; Major Ross with a part of the 5th Regiment of Ferozepore, vied gallantly with the 101st, and it is, I believe, a disputed point which was first in the *Sungar*; some say it was Inglis of the 14th, however where all did so well, it is invidious, dear Heloise, to particularise. Captain Sault and the officers commanding the mountains trains, materially aided in scattering the enemy, and driving them down the slope to the Goroo valley; though it is perfectly astounding how little these brave soldiers care for shell or showers of grape, they dash past the muzzles of the canon, and during this attack rushed up to the batteries, as to endanger them at times.

Since the event of the 13th the enemy has been exceedingly quiet, and only a few shots are occasionally interchanged between adjacent pickets: as for example, the Eagle's nest, and that on the Buneyrwall on the Goroo mountain; the new route down the Shere Dhurrie pass, has, however, become infested, and is for the present close. Some of the Mooltki sowars have, I hear, been killed as well as a few camels; provisions were stolen, and a few innocent camp followers cut up; all the wounded of the thirteenth—one hundred and seventy-two in number, are still up in camp under care of the Principal Medical officer, Dr. Buckle of the Punjaub Force; the weather by day is delightful, the sky clear and free as yet from rain clouds, but the nights are getting cruelly cold, and though the enemy treats himself to a jolly fire on picket, we who have cut down every tree around us, are unable to indulge ourselves with what would probably cost us our lives, I think the Buneyrwall and people of Swat must be running short of bullets, notwithstanding they strip so many from our dead, for the fashion of hurling volleys of stone is now coming into practice in every engagement, and was followed by the brave sepoy of the 20th in the attack on our covering parties detailed in my last letter to you, dear Heloise.

19*th Nov*.—The Commissioner Major James arrived this morning. The heights among the pines on the Goroo mountain, so long known as the Eagle's nest, Fir tree picket, &c., &c., were abandoned, all the troops, stores, and followers were moved up on the ridge, bounding the pass on the right, and Probyn's Horse, and the Guide Cavalry so long pent up in the gorge —sent to the camp below; thus then the pass of Umbeyla was open once more to the Buneyrwall, the stockades spanning its crest, our batteries, and foul encampment, free for them to disport themselves; but the move seems to have roused our indefatigable enemy who was probably still more confirmed in the belief, we were about to retreat down the new road to the plains; and so about eight o'clock this morning, he came on in overwhelming numbers, attacking our lowest picket, which was held by the Ferozepore regiment, and 5th Goorkhas; we have fought the entire day. it is now evening as I finish writing, and there is no prospect of abatement; our loss has, I fear, been very great in native troops, in addition to *fifty-six* which I think I have not mentioned as killed on the 13th: and as usual the European officers have fallen in frightful proportion; I have scarcely gathered particulars, but Captain Smith, Her Majesty's 71st Highlanders, Lieutenants Mosely, 14th, and Jones, 79th, together with the Adjutant of Her Majesty's 101st, (Chapman) have been killed, and Inglis of the Ferozepore regiment is dangerously wounded; the number of killed and wounded natives is very great, and I expect in the last two engagements, has far exceeded that of the enemy. From this immense loss on our side you will not fail to perceive, that the task of subduing this turbulent border, is neither a short nor easy one; it cannot now be hastily patched up, as yet we have struck no vital blow, nor even set foot in their country of Buneyr; the *pass* of Umbeyla being actually our own territory; there is a report to the effect operations will be suspended, and the troops hut themselves, to await a spring campaign; but the probability is, dear girl, we do but await the reinforcements flocking up from every direction to the Peshawur valley. we are by no means uncomfortable, and quite game for a few rounds more, they must catch it shortly.

The work up here, and especially for Infantry officers is very hard, but is moreover exciting to a degree; each one congratulates himself as Friday passes, and leaves him with a whole skin; the spirits of all too are temporarily depressed, at losing men and officers one had seen in high condition and hope, but an hour before. All the European dead are sent to Murdan, Nowshera, or Peshawur for burial. The Reverend Mr. Ashington paid us a visit, moreover we have an Englishman in camp, travelling for amusement. He requires something of the spirit of Nero, who fiddled over burning Rome, to write when excited, as all of us are here, amidst these vollies of cannon and musketry."—*Id.*

DHURUMSALA THE BURIAL PLACE OF THE LATE LORD ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. C. B., &c., &c.

Lord Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, died this morning at 2½ A.M., (Friday) after a painful and lingering illness. His Lordship had never felt well since he left the capital, Calcutta, and a difficulty of breathing and other symptoms continued and increased during his stay in Simla, until they reached their crisis from his exertions on the march, and especially the fatigue and exposure of the Rotung Pass, &c Calcutta as the residence for the Viceroy during any considerable portion of the year, is now, I should suppose, finally condemned.

Lord Elgin was wont to say, that he always felt as if he were in a 'Turkish Bath," and this continued moist heat for which the *ditch* is so celebrated, no doubt developed if it did not induce disease of the heart, under which his lordship finally succumbed.

Lord Elgin was very anxious to see the Rotung Pass,—an operation of no little difficulty for a person of his habit of body,—and on reaching the summit sat for a *whole hour* exposed to the cold cutting blast of the winds, and the extreme rarefaction of the air, at an elevation of 16,000 feet, charmed with the magnificent prospect that opened before him, and as he looked over the vast mountain ranges and low lying fertile valleys of the Punjab, perhaps contemplated some of those reforms in law and finance to be discussed at the approaching Session of the Lahore council. But it was ordered otherwise. After the Rotung Pass his Lordship was very anxious to see the celebrated twig bridge, the crossing of which when the river is full is a very nervous undertaking, but which at any time is both difficult and tedious and can only be done at the expense of great physical exertion and fatigue. Those who saw Lord Elgin after he had crossed the bridge perceived that he was very much knocked up, and showed it so much that he was at pains to explain to his attendants that it was sheer fatigue, lest they might think it was nervousness. Before his arrival at the tea plantations of Holta, his Lordship was so much indisposed as to be obliged to travel in his dhooly instead of on horse back; which was his usual practice on the march.

At Holta the Governor General halted day after day, till a whole week had elapsed, when the truth crept out that he required rest and was too ill to proceed.

For the march, as it would appear, the very worst arrangements had been made: the tents were wretched, top coats and cloaks for the vice-regal party being quite necessary at dinner time.

From Holta the Governor General's camp slowly moved on to the sweetly pretty scenery and delightful climate of Dhurumsalla where the officers of the 1st Goorkhas with ready generosity placed the mess-house at the service of the Viceroy.

For a brief space it almost seemed as if the Governor General was likely to recruit his health and be able to proceed on his projected tour, by his temporary residence at this delightful sanitarium, but from the date of the arrival of Dr. Macrae from Calcutta, who had been telegraphed for on the illness of the Governor General, and arrived *in six days*, it was never doubtful that the Governor General was very seriously ill, so much that all idea of his projected tour was given up, and it became a question whether he would be able to reach the shores of old England, and there place his bones under the venerable walls of the Elgin Cathedral, or resign his viceroyalty and his life in the sunny clime of India. Dr. Macrae soon discovered the seat of the disease, the heart accompanied by affection of the kidneys and very properly acquainted the Viceroy of his very dangerous state. The announcement was received by the noble patient with a becoming fortitude and resignation, and on Friday evening a Clergyman was sent for, from whom, with his staff, His Lordship received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In the complete possession of all his faculties, and in the most implicit trust in the Saviour, the Viceroy with largeness of mind, seldom equalled, and equal consideration for the feelings and wishes of Her Excellency Lady Elgin made his will, signed his private papers, and gave orders for his funeral. It is said that on Wednesday, the Mail day, his Lordship wrote to Sir C. Wood giving him an exact account of his health which was of so desponding a character that in finishing his sad tale he was very much overcome. From that effects of which he never recovered, and gradually sunk till he died.

So lingering and protracted was his illness, not altogether unaccompanied by much pain, that all the arrangements for the funeral, the grave and the coffin, and the plan of the tomb, were ready many days before his death.

It was his Lordship's wish, that all these arrangements should be proceeded with, and completed as as possible *at Dhurumsalla*, that her Ladyship soon might be saved as much anxiety as possible and herself see the last resting place of her beloved Lord, completed before her departure.

Day by day though it was known to every one in Dhurumsalla that his Lordship was dying, yet for political reasons (it is believed) his illness was kept a profound secret, no bulletins issued, and it is feared considerable inconvenience occasioned in many stations, along his intended route by an expectation of his coming, never, alas, to be realized.

During his last illness the Viceroy, away from friends and in a foreign country, lacked no one thing, anxiously tended by a loving wife and the skilful care of Dr. Macrae.

Thus died, in a place little known out of the Punjab, but celebrated for its beautiful scenery and delightful climate, the *good Lord Elgin*. Into the subject politically of Lord Elgin's Viceroyalty, what he did, or what he has left undone, how much he has benefitted India by his happy talent of knowing "where not to act," as well as by its energy and force which could act when occasion required, I do not propose now to enter, but content myself with chronicling a few particulars of his last days, and death, which I feel will be interesting to the sympathetic public.

Lord Elgin will be buried to. morrow morning, Saturday, 21st, in a sweet spot selected by Lady Elgin herself, at his request, in the Dhurumsalla Church yard. It was his particular wish that his tomb might be plain and simple, his funeral perfectly private, and unostentatious, and attended with no attempt at Public pomp, thirty six soldiers of H. M.'s 19th Regiment will carry the noble Lord's body to the grave, and but a few mourners, consisting of his own staff, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, and one or two others, will stand around that simple grave.

A plain but massive stone will cover it, and a cross twenty seven feet high, now in process of designing in the office of Colonel Strachey of Lahore, will be the only monument to record the place where lies the late Viceroy and Governor General. But the Indian Government will not allow this to be the only memorial raised to some monument in the Calcutta Cathedral, a tablet and stained window in the Dhurumsalla Church would be fitting tributes to his memory.

Your numerous readers *out of the Punjab* will not unnaturally ask where is this place Dhurumsalla, the Viceroy's last home

Kangra, said by Lord Canning, to be the most beautiful district in India, excepting Cashmere, is a most lovely fertile valley, surrounded by lofty mountains, interspersed with undulating hills and situated between the rivers Ravee and Sutlej. On one side it has the territories of Cashmere and Chumba, on the other the wild but romantic hunting fields of Kulloo Spite and Ladak. In the eloquent words of George Barnes, late settlement Commissioner of this province: "Various races of men, belonging to distinct types of the human family, and speaking different languages, are distributed over its surface. Here are hills just raised above the level of the plain, and mountain crests higher than any peak of the Andes. Every tone of climate and variety of vegetation, is here to be met with, from the scorching heat and exuberant growth of the tropics, and barren heights destitute of verdure and capped with perpetual snow. Hills dissolve into gentle slopes, and platforms of table land, and valleys become convulsed and upheaved, so as no longer to be distinguished from the ridges which environ them. I know no spot in the Himalaya, which for beauty can compete with the Kangra valley, and these overshadowing hills (13,000 feet), no scenery in my opinion presents such sublime and delightful contrasts. Below lies the plain, a picture of rural loveliness and repose. The surface is covered with the richest cultivation, irrigated by streams which descend from perennial snows and intersperse with homesteads buried in the midst of groves and fruit trees. Turning from this scene of peaceful beauty, the stern and majestic hills (above Dhurumsalla) confront us. Their sides are furrowed with precipitous water courses. Forests of oak clothe their flank, and higher up give place to gloomy and funeral pines. Above all are wastes of snow or pyramidal masses of granite too perpendicular for the snow to rest on."

So much as a general description of Dhurumsalla, which stands in the bosom of those mighty hills, circular in its outline and commanding a view unequalled in the world perhaps, of the placid and beautiful valleys of Kangra and the noble hills behind.

Dhurumsalla is divided into two stations, the lower and the upper, the one the residence of the civilians and visitors from all parts of Punjaub, and the other occupied by the officers houses and lines of H. M.'s, 1st Goorkha Regiment, now on their march to Lahore.

It is in the mess-house of the Goorkhas, in the lower station, that Lord Elgin now lies, and from which the slow and sad procession will proceed to-morrow to the Church, three miles distant.—PAHAREE.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 26.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

SESSIONS CASE.

GOVERNMENT *versus* ZAHOOR-OOL-HOOSEIN.

JUDGMENT.—The prisoner Zahoor-ool-Hoosein is an offender proclaimed in 1858, for his supposed complicity in the murder of certain European fugitives, and for his conduct generally during the rebellion. His name was so notorious five years ago that every effort was made to secure his capture, but without avail, he became a fugitive from this part of India, and was only captured in the Nizam's dominions at the end of last year, his fears having apparently led him to this distance from his former residence. The prisoner before and during the rebellion was one of the principal Kamdars or Agents of Raja Lonee Sing, a Talookdar of Oudh, whose offences would have been expiated by transportation for life (to which he was sentenced) had not death previously overtaken him. Lonee Sing suffered as principal in conniving at the destruction of the European fugitives who sought his protection, and Zahoor-ool-Hoosein is now tried for his share in compassing the death of Sir Mountstuart Jackson, Captain Patrick Orr, Lieut. Burnes and Serjeant Major Morton, and for the prominent part he took in arresting and leading to Lucknow those officers and other fugitives, which acts constituted him a "leader in rebellion." He is tried then under the old law as an accessory before the fact in murder, and as a leader in rebellion.

The circumstances under which the deceased officers and other fugitives sought refuge with Raja Lonee Sing are detailed in a pamphlet entitled, "The English Captives in Oudh," and the history there given is testified to by Mrs. Rose (late Mrs. Orr) in her evidence. Captain Patrick Orr, one of the murdered party, in anticipation of the breaking out of the rebellion, at his station, Mohumdee, where he was Assistant Commissioner sent his wife, on the 31st May 1857, to Mithowlee, the residence of Raja Lonee Sing, with whom he had a long standing acquaintance and friendship. His former connection with the province, anterior to annexation, had made him well acquainted with many of the natives of Oudh and he and his brothers, Captains Alexander (now Major) and Adolphus Orr, are well-known in Oudh for their conciliatory manner towards natives, and had considerable claims on their gratitude. Patrick Orr then, when overtaken by the crushing circumstances of the rebellion, at once sent his wife and child to the care of a man on whom he had claims. He was, moreover further influenced in this course by the fact of one of the Raja's principal Agents being well-known to him, for this man (the prisoner before the court) was admitted into the Raja's service at the instance of Patrick Orr, to whom he came as a poor man and was treated kindly and provided for. It was to these men, in his hour of need, that he trusted his family, and with whom he himself subsequently sought refuge, for on the 4th June 1857, after being joined at Mohumdee by the Shahjehanpore fugitives (those who had escaped massacre in the Church on the 31st May) he, in company with these and Mr. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner, Mohumdee, determined to start *en route* for Seetapoor. It is needless to dwell on the cruel massacre and death of the whole of this party at Nowrungabad, with the exception of Captain P. Orr and a drummer boy. The former was saved by the men of a regiment he formerly commanded, and was conducted in safety to Mithowlee, where also arrived, shortly afterwards from Seetapore, Sir Mountstuart Jackson, Miss Madeleine Jackson, Sophie Christian, Lieutenant, Burnes and Serjeant Major Morton. Thus we have assembled the party of fugitives in whose subsequent ill-treatment and forcible arrest the prisoner Zahoor-ool-Hoosein is accused of taking a most prominent part, and also being one of the most active Agents in all that concerned the party, from this time, early in June to the date (the 26th October) they were delivered in Lucknow to the rebel Mummoo Khan. The committing officer has sent the prisoner for trial, with a mass of testimony, and this court has supplied the omission of a very principal witness, Mrs. Rose (late Mrs. Orr) whom it was deemed necessary to call, the counsel for the defence having objected to admit on the record the written depositions of this witness, whom he desired to cross-examine, and no doubt the prisoner was entitled to have the evidence taken before him with this view. The indisposition of this witness, who had to be called from Calcutta, has led, however, to the postponement of this trial from the 9th June to the 16th November 1863. The court will now proceed to comment on the evidence that has been brought forward to prove the active part taken by Zahoor-ool-Hoosein, in all that concerns the European fugitive at Mithowlee between the 1st June 1857 and the 26th October of the same year.

The first witness, Bustee Sing, a servant of the late Raja Lonee Sing, who attended on the captives before and at the time of their arrest in the jungle, saw Zahoor-ool-Hoosein on the edge of the jungle giving orders. He relates, how the late Captain Orr complained to him of Zahoor-ool-Hoosein's power and treatment of him after he had got him service. He bears testimony to the forcible nature of the arrest. He knows that Zahoor-ool-Hoosein went to Lucknow, and with a force under Buragaon afterwards, for the purpose of arresting the prisoners, and the second witness not only confirms this but swears the troops told him it was by the prisoner's instigation they had been sent. He also saw him (Zahoor-ool-Hoosein) riding about near the jungle when the fugitives were made prisoners, and that he and Heera Loll were the principal men on the spot. This witness states he told the Raja of the arrest, who replied "I have not done it, *but Zahoor-ool-Hoosein has*." He says the troops who came to take the prisoners arrived at 4 A. M., but remained inactive till the arrival of the two principals above named, at 7 or 8 A. M. The third witness, Lulloo, testifies to the prisoner's presence and his commanding acts. The fifth witness, Poorun, the Ironsmith, who put on the irons on the prisoners on the night of their arrest, swears that on the sepoys, acting on the prisoner's orders, made him put the irons on. He states one of the captives became senseless and Lakraj remarked, when appealed to, that "he could do nothing. *it is Zahoor-ool-Hoosein's orders about the irons*." Lokan, the 6th witness, saw this ironsmith putting on the irons, and when the sahib objected, he heard him say, it was the prisoner's order. He also heard the sepoys talking of it as Zahoor-ool-Hoosein's order. Lalta, the seventh witness, heard it as the common rumour that the captives were ironed by the prisoner's order. Oomed Shah, the eighth witness, testifies to the prisoner's acts of leadership and instances a dispute that arose about marching, when ten men of the prisoner's enforced it by his order. The next witness, Major Alexander Orr, verifies certain letters written by his deceased brother during his captivity: these afford the strongest proof that it was the prisoner Zahoor-ool-Hoosein's betrayal of that the captives most dreaded. These letters were written under fear of death, it may be said, and are good evidence of Zahoor-ool-Hoosein's position in regard to the captives The writer says, in one place, though to gain their full force the whole of these letters must be perused, "Zo***r-ool-H**s**n has been constantly advising his master to nous trahir, al nous a manque de tuer beaucoup di mal." Again, in another place, where the late Patrick Orr writes "on the 20th, I sent a letter to General Outram, telling him that we suspected some rascality through Zahoor-ool-Hoosein, vakeel of Lonee Sing, and after sending the letter I sent for some of the Rajah's confidential servants, and told them to tell the Rajah that I had written to Cawnpore and had exposed Zahoor-ool-Hoosein's villany, and that if anything happened nor to Z. Zahoor-ool-Hoosein would swing. This had a most wonderful effect. The Raja sent for Z., and told him all that I had said. The fellow got into a most dreadful funk and asked to see me, I refused to have a molakat, but the scoundrel made his appearance suddenly last evening. I was expostulating with the blackguard about his rascality, and telling him how richly he deserved hanging when, lo and behold! the messenger arrives with your letter, and to my queries answers that an immense army had crossed the Ganges and numberless guns, amongst others fifteen immense things drawn by twelve elephants each and a European Cavalry Corps!!! On hearing of this Zahoor-ool-Hoosein turned pale, and asked me at once what would become of him. I pretended *nonchalance*, and said I did not know. The fellow rushed and threw himself at my feet at full length on the ground, much to the amusement of a lot of Parsees and others standing by and our own servants. I could not help smiling. There is a most profound sensation created all over here. Fellows who have been misbehaving, wish their misdeeds are undone. Alas! for them it is too late. Nawab Ally of Mohumdabad has been the great stirrer up in all this business and has been most busy. He has had a number of his men killed. Khan Ally Khan was first sent by him in charge of his troops. He was killed and then Hoosain Ally, his naib, shared the same fate. I hope this gentleman will be *cheuted*." My Bungalow and that of poor Thomason's are all right as yet at Mohumdee. Strange to say they did not burn them. Mine was not nearly thatched, but fortunately for me master Ushruff Ally thought he would be sole proprietor of it and finished the thatch. He will be considerably sold. We are pretty well off for servants, I have three bearers, Annie's women, dhoby, sweeper, cook, a boy, mulkanies family of camel drivers and a syce and old Purwany, the chap who went to you. He is a capital servant and tried twice to get into the Bailey Guard, but in vain. I had two horses but master Zahoor-ool-Hoosein took one of them away from the fort without any one's leave, and I hear had him such completeness as to claim independence, or to entitle the upstart to be treated as a sovereign power, which counsel claims for him. The case put by the learned counsel of the houses of York and Lancaster affords them no parallel. He quotes a statute of Henry VII., which propounces "all subjects excused from any penalty or forfeiture, which do assist and obey a king *de facto*," but this Court takes as its guide the Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, dated the 1st November 1858, which orders appear more applicable than the statutes of the middle ages, for whilst by Her Majesty's Proclamation an Amnesty *was* offered to all in arms and for every offence, that is, for all who returned to their allegiance by a certain date, an exception was made as regards those concerned in murder or who were leaders or instigators of revolt. The prisoner did not return to his home or allegiance, and is, moreover tried as a murderer and as a leader. The court cannot therefore give him exemption on the plea, advanced by his counsel, that he is entitled to immunity, having, in what he did, only obeyed the orders of lawful authority or the King *de facto*, for it has been ruled otherwise by the King *de jure* (vide Proclamation 1st November 1858.) Rebels, and unsuccessful ones too, are not either entitled, as urged by counsel, to the benefits of "International Law," so the court need hardly discuss that point, for, as it understands the term (as explained by Norton) it applies to states who "equal amongst each other and owning no Superior, have nevertheless agreed to be mutually bound." Counsel in quoting from "Wheaton on International Law" remarks that "the *internal* sovereignty of a state does not in any degree depend upon its recognition by other states," but he has omitted the important distinction drawn by that authority between interval and external sovereignty, for Wheaton also remarks "that to establish external sovereignty States require recognition by other States." In the opinion of this court the Lucknow rebels had not established even internal sovereignty, most certainly had no claim to *external*, as it was nowhere recognised. The novel doctrine adduced in this defence must then be rejected. To accept it would be to acknowledge the illegality of former trials. This court is clearly of opinion that the prisoner is *amenable and responsible* for the offences with which he is charged, and it now remains to determine to what extent he is guilty. That he was the agent of Lonee Singh, late Raja of Mithowlee there is no doubt and by the term "agent" he might be held irresponsible as a leader, but this would be a mere quibble. All who know anything of Oudh know the true signification of the term, and in this case there is manifest that the tide was turning. Delhi had fallen: the Delhi King was Prisoner; Havelock had entered the Presidency, and before the 20th October, the date on which the fugitives were made prisoners, another army was collecting in Oudh. Everything indicated re-conquest. It is not reasonable to suppose that after keeping these fugitives so long safely that the Prisoner and his master Lonee Sing would have them given up, had they not fear of that the consequences of their ill-treatment would have brought trouble on them, and, therefore, they must be got rid of. The prisoner, even more than his master, had reason to dread this. Lonee Sing suffered for his weakness in giving up his charge, and Zahoor-ool-Hoosein is now at the bar for being an active agent in inducing him to betray them. If, then, any motive is wanting further than the hostile feeling that existed about that time against Europeans, we have it in the prisoner's dread of Captain Orr's carrying out his threats against him, if the British were successful, and he survived. He, perhaps, little anticipated that the records of the man whom he had, in his own mind, doomed to death would ever come to light, for these letters were only subsequently found in the Raja's Fort, not having reached his brother, to whom they were addressed. The tenth witness, Darogha Wajid Allee, received the prisoners in the Kaiser Bagh from the prisoner; he says, that Raja Lonee Sing's men brought them in and some of Hurpurshaud's. He saw the prisoner at the time the captives were given into his charge, and he himself had their irons struck off. He heard Captain Orr complain of Lonee Sing's and Zahoor-ool-Hoosein's treachery. He testifies to the death of these captives—that is—of Captain Orr, Lieutenant Burnes, Sir M. Jackson and Sergeant-Major Morton, fifteen or twenty days afterwards, by the hands of the Moulvee's troops, who forcibly took them out and shot them. He swears positively to Lonee Sing's Agents (of whom the prisoner was, he states, one) making over the Europeans in the Kaiser Bagh. We have, lastly, the evidence of Mrs. Rose, (late Mrs. Orr) and of her Ayah. The latter corrorates much that has gone before in regard to the active part taken by the prisoner in the circumstances that led to the arrest of the Europeans at Mithowlee, and finally to their death at Lucknow. The pamphlet entitled "Captives in Oudh" and Mrs. Rose's further statement tends to prove that the conduct of the prisoner, from first to last, was most hostile to the fugitives, and, even if he acted under orders, that he was so acting with a will, for showed no reluctancy; he was a free agent during the march to Lucknow, and it is clear that he guided those operations, and although, by one witness he is said to have ordered the irons because the king had ordered it, we well know how much that would have influenced him had he been otherwise disposed. The testimony of Mrs. Rose strongly supports the charges against the prisoner in every respect. The prisoner himself meets the evidence only with denial, and his own assertion that he wished to save the captives and offered money in Lucknow for that purpose. The best any witness can say for him is "that he was in the fort on the day of the captives' arrest, and that he was not the leader of the party." The prisoner's line of defence is to prove that the weighty evidence against him is false. His counsel pursues quite an opposite course. He admits the truth of the evidence, particularly that of Mrs. Rose (late Orr) but he adopts a novel argument and now starts the question of our legal right to try those rebels who were acting under the orders, as he calls it, of the Government *de facto*. But no organised Government *did* exist. The up start Brijis Kudur had no real authority. The ruling power, surprised by a rebel army, was merely in abeyance; the revolution was not consummated, and, at the time of the arrest and murder of Captain Orr and party the British could have defied the usurper in the open field, and within a month after Lucknow itself was at their mercy, and this city never once succeeded in shaking off the "ruling power" with

daged at Lucknow. I have not yet spoken about it, till we are safe, and then, if the horse is marked, Z. will rue the day he got the horse in service, as that will be ample proof against him. Let us know at length all about the brave little garrison of Lucknow. How nobly they have stood their ground! A nobler defence has never been witnessed before. Towards the end of July there must have been thousands of men against it. How did poor Sir H. Lawrence meet his death? We are anxious about the Dhouranah party. I am afraid they were given up. Jack Hearsey was amongst them. I have sent off the Purwanna with a letter to Annunt Singh from myself. Where is our old friend Bun. Is he saved? and his wife? You must have heard of poor Christian's murder. Try your best and get us out of this hole. Remember we will have to cross the high road between Setapoor and Shahjehanpoor, and numbers of mutineers are daily reported as passing by on their way home. Annie has been unwell, and of course suffered considerably from great anxi

that from the existence of two descriptions of Courts. If a man can only determine what is his appropriate form of suit, he can have no difficulty in ascertaining which is the right Court to entertain it. But our social relations are now so complex that cases are constantly occurring in which it is impossible to decide beforehand what is the class to which they belong. Between every class, however precise may seem the definition, there lie an infinity of doubtful cases. For the sake, then, of some improvement in procedure in those which are clear, the Scottish proposition is to introduce a mass of preliminary litigation in those which are doubtful.

The northern lawyers contend that this is necessary, because under the general Chancery system appropriate to every class they are taunted by the House of Lords with indulging in diffuse irrelevancy. This is the plea for a Maine Liquor Law applied to pleading. Because they cannot contain the profuse flow of words, and refrain from indulging in the intoxication of nonsense, they want this law to make them compulsorily succinct and accurate. We however have found that those who are addicted to wars of language can indulge their intemperance in spite of any law. With all our care and all our amendments, we have found that the system of special pleading may be abused by counsel to the detriment of the suitor just as much as the Chancery statements can. And in consequence we have through all our recent amendments been drawing nearer and nearer to the principle, that we must entrust this duty of excluding "impertinence" very much to the judge, and very little to the operation of inflexible rules and forms. We have found that every additional form is a fresh source of litigation. And so, though common law pleading is an instrument of wonderful ingenuity subtlety, and precision, we are daily advancing to the acknowledgment that it is too fine and delicate for practical use, and that we must fall back, if we would have complete and ample justice, on the Chancery, or existing Scottish system, of which the Scottish lawyers are getting so tired.

After all, this is the conclusion of common sense as well as of experience. When two people come before a third and ask him to arbitrate in their quarrel, he at once bids them tell their stories, stopping them when they wander into irrelevant matters; he asks each if he admits some assertion of the other; and he points out what matters need further explanation, or the testimony of witnesses. He certainly does not bid them go away and exchange written notes, under certain principles which he lays down, until they have wrought ought for themselves a clear issue, upon which he may at once decide. And, accordingly, our County Courts, though they are limited to common law questions, are not allowed to expiscate them according to the artificial common law system of pleading, but are compelled to hear and decide under the natural or Chancery practice. No doubt this practice may be abused, and has been horribly abused, in Chancery, as well as in Scotland. But the counsel can resist the abuse, and the judges can prevent it, if they will. And we cannot afford to let our friends in Scotland throw an obstacle in our own progress, by adopting a system from which we are slowly working ourselves clear, merely because they can't or won't restrain their *cacoethe loquendi*. We are sure they will find, if they choose to look for it, a better cure for the malady then to apply Procrustean treatment to the stories their clients want them to tell.

THE NEW TRAINING-SCHOOLS OF ART.

(*London Review, Oct.* 17.)

THE Committee of Council on Education have fairly taken the subject of art out of the hands of the Royal Academy. They have not only established a prosperous system of art-teaching throughout the kingdom, but they have created a school, in the sense of bringing out students and collecting them together to gain by the influence of emulation, as well as master teaching, and have founded a School of Art on a much broader basis, and with much more practical bearing, than any we have hitherto had in this country. There must be some very good reasons why South Kensington flourishes as a school, and the Royal Academy wastes away its life with a school of empty benches. It is not in this case as in so many others, that the cost debars the public from availing themselves of the teaching, because at the Academy the education may be considered as gratuitous, while the fees paid at South Kensington are the main source of support, the masters being paid for their services out of those fees. The question is, whether those who are disposed to make the arts a means of subsistence have not compared the two schools, and decided to enter at that which affords the best instruction, though at the higher cost. There can be little doubt that the system pursued, and the genuine education obtained at the one place, are compared by students, and, as the result shows, very much to the disadvantage of the old school at the Academy. It is true the Academy requires a pupil to have already acquired some of the rudiments, and then assumes the office of teaching the higher branches of art, with a view to making painters, sculptors, and architects—an office which invariably fails to do anything but reproduce a certain style, and perpetuate the Academic manner. That this is so, is we think shown by the fact that the distinguished men in art, as indeed in everything else, have not been the schoolmen but those who have determined to think for themselves; they were self-taught by their own genius in those higher walks of art which the Academy pretends to teach. Not to refer to the great men of old, who, for, example could have been the master of Turner in landscape? Who taught Etty to paint pictures likes his "Combat," and those other works of his in the Edinburgh gallery—works that are about the only example we can boast of as an approach to the grand style of the old masters of Italy? Yet Etty served his time with a painter, and though he entered the school of the Academy at eighteen, he never distinguished himself in any way; not by prize or medal; by nothing, indeed, except having his pictures rejected at the Exhibition for nine long years. His education in the higher branches began when he first saw the glories of Italy, and even after that, when he painted his "Combat," the Academy saw nothing in it; the picture was bought out of pure artistic interest by John Martin, and Etty was not chosen by the Academy for four years afterwards. Mulready, again, was his own master; and what can we say of Maclise but the same? The whole school of landscape art, which in England stands unrivalled, owes nothing whatever to the Academy, for the very best of reasons, that there was never a professor of landscape. Turner did not teach landscape, but, oddly enough, filled the chair of "Perspective" in the curriculum of the Academy. Then, if we turn to the new lights, the younger artists whose works carry a real interest with them, surely the Academy system has not conduced but through a feeling of revulsion to the development or their particular talent. The moral that we arrive at is, that the Academy has failed as an elementary school, out of absolute neglect and inattention to the proper method of teaching, and from not perceiving the value of applied art in the various branches of architectural ornament, furniture, and objects of domestic use. The Academy, as a body of eclectics, despised all this; they have been, like Prometheus, modelling their men of clay, in the hope of being able to put some celestial fire into them, while South Kensington has been content rather to follow the example of Dædalus, in teaching what can be learnt without inspiration.

Judging from the success, so far as the creation and maintenance of a training-school is concerned, which has attended the plan of the Council on Education adopted at South Kensington, it becomes an important question whether this training is not the only kind of art knowledge that can be taught, and whether the proper sphere of the Academy is not to promote the culture of art by selecting students having the most decided artistic faculty, —not merely good draughtsmen, but advanced students, who have displayed the rare ability to paint history or give expression to the sentiments; to afford men of this stamp the opportunity and the means of following out their bent not only by lectures more or less instructive, but by enabling them to see and study the great examples abroad, more after the plan of the French Academy School of Art, which has for many years been established at Rome. We could imagine, that infinitely more instruction of a higher character is to be conveyed by the conversation of a master in the presence of some *chef d'œuvre* of Raphael than by discursive lectures and the direction of the mere technical part of the art, especially as this is carried on in the Academy by various teachers in turn, each of whom has his own peculiar method of painting.

The school at South Kensington is always under one headmaster, whose qualifications are sufficiently general and comprehensive to ensure a correct system of instruction being carried out by the different masters of departments. Mr. Burchett has filled this post from the first establishment of the schools at Somerset-house, in the rooms once occupied by the Royal Academy, and it must be supposed, has acquired a very large amount of practical knowledge of the art of teaching and the guidance of students. This alone is an advantage peculiar to the South Kensington School, and it has had much to do with the arrangement of the new school we propose to deseribe. When first started, about eighteen years ago, so little was it expected that the public would be disposed to spend money in teaching drawing, that the students were obliged to make shift with any kind of light and any sort of accommodation which was offered. They suffered under every disadvantage in this way, but still the number of students increased; and when it became necessary to provide for this, Marlborough House was given up to the Science and Art Department for a time, where, with some temporary wooden buildings the school was carried on, until, about seven years ago, it was moved to South Kensington, the museum being placed in the well-known "Boilers," and the schools chiefly conducted in the two old houses in the garden at the side. So far as the being able to study from the examples of pictures and other works of art in the museum, which was rapidly increasing, was concerned, the opportunities of the school were improved; but there were no properly designed rooms for artistic study from statues, or from the living model and from other natural objects. From time to time, as Parliament has granted the funds, the great building designed by Captain Fowke has been gradually making its appearance in pieces. Last year the large courts for the museum were completed; now we have the schools added to them behind, and communicating by the picture galleries, as well as by a student's entrance from Prince's-road. The building is not at all of a temporary nature, as it forms part of the large structure, the *façade* of which will some day, no doubt, rise up in place of the hideous Boilers; it is built of brick, with fire-proof floors, the principal timbers being strongly tied with iron. The schools are allotted to the two floors, the female school being on the ground floor, and the male school on the upper one. The lighting of the upper range of class rooms is by windows partly in the roof and partly at the side; those; on the ground floor have one large side window, with an excellent north light, and all of these are provided with blinds and screens. The class-rooms above are placed on each side of the building and communicate by doors, but a wide corridor runs the whole length of the ground floor, and the doors of the different studies open into it. The studies are all lofty and admirably ventilated by an open space which is left throughout all the ceiling communicating with the external air, and the warming is managed by a system of hot-water pipes. Most of the rooms measure 30 feet by 20 feet, the lecture-room being 40 feet by 30 feet. Each room is occupied by separate branches, such as elementary drawing, drawing from casts of the figure and ornament, modelling, painting from flowers, fruit, coloured draperies, and landscape, painting from the living model in costume, and from the nude, architectural drawing and engineering. The whole arrangements are rendered complete by the washing-rooms, refreshment-rooms, cloak-rooms, store-rooms for canvasses and easels, all most convenient and ample in size.

When we say that the whole building has been erected in less than four months, it will be understood that the useful only has been the intention of the design, and the only ornament conferred upon it at present is in the many fine casts in the studios, and the celebrated Ghiberti gates which stand at the foot of the staircase.

The winter session commenced this week with about 300 students, and we observed that two scholarships for female students are announced for competition, which have been founded by the sum contributed by the public when the wedding presents to the Princess of Wales were exhibited in the large court of the Museum of Ornamental Art.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

(*To the Editor of the Times, Nov.* 3.)

SIR,—The question of our future cotton supply, bearing as it does so immediately upon the employment of the people of these districts, was not inappropriately introduced at the last meeting of the General Relief Committee, and after an interesting discussion the committee adopted a statement furnished by Mr. Edmund Ashworth, and appended it to their report. As I think my friend has taken rather too sanguine a view of the subject, may I crave space in *The Times* to lay before your readers the conclusions at which I have arrived from a perusal of the public and private correspondence in my possession?

At the request of the committee of the Cotton Supply Association, Earl Russell courteously directed the British Consuls resident in cotton-growing countries to report upon the prospects of supply for 1864. Most of these gentlemen have made their reports, and much valuable information has thereby been obtained. The statements, however, of these gentlemen, or of private correspondents resident in those countries, and the conclusions drawn from them can only be an approximation to the truth, and may consequently be fairly open to question and difference of opinion.

The import of last year (1862) was as follows:—

	Bales.
America	71,700
Brazil	133,800
Egypt	146,500
Turkey	10,000
East Indies	1,072,000
West Indies, &c.	11,000
Total...	1,445,000

The imports of this year (1863) I estimate to be from—

	Bales.
America	100,000
Brazil	150,000
Egypt	200,000
Turkey	40,000
East Indies	1,200,000
China	150,000
West Indies, &c.	20,000
Total...	1,860,000

Increase, 415,000 bales, or 30 per cent.; and this estimate, judging from the imports already received, appears likely to be realized.

Taking the consumption of 1860 as our guide, three days' employment per week would require 24,300 bales, and adding the export of that year, 11,700 per week, a total weekly supply of 36,000 or 1,872,000 bales for the year would be necessary. But the consumption for 40 weeks of the present year, to the 9th of October, appears to have been 28,700 bales per week, and the export 12,000 per week, making the probable requirements of the year to be 2,119,000 bales, or an excess of 259,000 bales over the estimated import. It is the prospect of this result which has given encouragement to speculation, and led to the present unprecedented high prices for raw material—prices which I cannot but think will place in jeopardy the continuance of the time at present worked by the operative classes.

I estimate the imports for the coming year (1864) to be as follows:—

	Bales.
America	100,000
Brazil	185,000
Egypt	300,000
Turkey...	150,000
Italy	25,000
West Indies, &c.	35,000
East Indies	1,500,000
China	150,000
Total...	2,445,000

Increase upon 1863, 585,000 bales, or 31 per cent. A consumption of four days per week, based upon the *data* of 1860, would require 32,400 bales, and allowing an additional export of 2,000 bales weekly over the present year, we have a weekly demand of 46,400, or a total for the year of 2,412,000, to meet which is the above estimated import of 2,445,000 bales. In this calculation I have assumed the continuance of the war in America, from which country it is not unreasonable to estimate a supply for 1864 equal to 1863.

From Brazil the reports are not so favourable as could be desired. With all the stimulus of high prices the probable import of this year will exceed the last by only 16,000 bales, or 12 per cent. The apathy of the Portuguese character, the profitable cultivation of sugar and coffee, and the scarcity of labour may account for this trivial excess. An increase of 35,000 bales, or 25 per cent., for 1864 is, therefore, as liberal an estimate as can be justified. From Egypt the reports are favourable, and estimates of the crop vary from 275,000 to 400,000 bales. I have adopted the last advices, which place it at 350,000 bales, of which Great Britain may probably receive 300,000, being an increase of 50 per cent. From Smyrna I received in August last the communication which Mr. Ashworth quoted to the committee, of a probable crop in Turkey and Greece of 950,000 kintals, or 340,000 bales of 3 cwt. each. The gentleman from whom this was received has been long resident in Smyrna, has access to the best information, and is considered a high authority in all commercial matters; but I confess I was startled at the great increase intimated over the previous year, and therefore hesitated to adopt it until the receipt of further information. This has materially reduced the above estimate, in consequence of injury to the crops in some districts from locusts and in others from drought, and 200,000 bales are now considered to be a high calculation, out of which quantity Great Britain may obtain 150,000 bales, being an increase of fourfold over the present year's estimate. From Italy and Malta advices are received of a crop of 40,000 to 60,000 bales, a very considerable increase upon the last year's production, and of this quantity we shall probably obtain 25,000 bales. From India the supplies of last year and the present one have disappointed those who relied upon the statements hitherto made as to the large quantity of cotton grown there. An increase of 10 per cent only is probable for this year, notwithstanding the high prices prevailing. It is, however, generally admitted that the last crop was injured by the extreme drought which prevailed in several districts. No such drawback is anticipated as to the forthcoming crop, while an additional quantity of land has been placed under cotton cultivation, and much of what has been hitherto reserved for home consumption will be forwarded for export. An increase, therefore, of 300,000 bales, or 25 per cent, is perhaps, not too high a calculation. From China I estimate an import equal to that of this year, the high prices now existing withdrawing it from local consumption. From the West Indies and our other colonies no increase of importance can be expected; while the western coast of Africa sends us less this year than the last. From Peru we have obtained 12,000 bales this year, and a further increase may be expected during the next.

From these countries and all others not enumerated I allow an increase of 15,000 bales, or 75 per cent., making the total from the West Indies, &c., to be 30,000 bales. From the above statement it would appear that the supplies of 1864 would, in their aggregate amount, furnish four days' employment per week; but as no considerable portion will be available before the Spring of the year, the month of January, which it was hoped would see an increase of employment, will, I am afraid, witness a diminution of that which now exists.

In conclusion, I would observe that the above considerations present us with two satisfactory results. First, that the production of cotton in other countries than the Southern States of America is steadily progressing, the imports of 1864 exceeding probably those of 1862 by 1,000,000 bales, thus lessening our exclusive dependence upon one source of supply. Secondly, that the three countries which have shown the most eager desireto contribute to this result—Egypt, Turkey and Italy possess advantages in climate, soil, and facility of access to this market which enable them to compete successfully with the Southern States of America, not only in quality, but also in cost of production; and I am sanguine enough to anticipate that some few years hence the coasts of the Mediterranean will furnish an annual supply of 2,000,000 bales. Of India I regret I cannot take so hopeful a view. So long as high prices prevail she may furnish us with a considerable quantity of cotton, but when this stimulus is withdrawn, and the day of competition returns, as return it will, then will she descend, I fear, to her former subordinate position in the cotton markets of the world. This result will be owing to the inferiority of her staple, the imprefection of her agriculture, the ignorance of her ryots, the frauds of her middlemen, and the indifference of her rulers. Such a consummation none will more devoutly hail than the unfortunate operatives whom this fratricidal war in America condemns to the manipulation of her inferior product.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN CHEETHAM.

Eastwood, Staleybridge, Oct. 29.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 *Shares of Rs.* 150 *each.*

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

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EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	1½d. per Rupees.
4	do.	2s.	1¾d. do.
3	do.	2s.	1¾d. do.
2	do.	2s.	1¾d. do.
1	do.	2s.	1d. do.
On demand	.....	2s.	0½d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	,,
,,	6 ,,	... 5 ,,
,,	12 ,,	... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at	2s.	1¾d.	,,
3 Do. ..... at	2s.	1¾d.	,,
2 Do. ..... at	2s.	1d.	,,
1 Do. ..... at	2s.	0¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at	2s.	0¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, *with Limited Liability.*

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

* *Subscribed Capital,* £500,000.

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The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.

T. G. Craig, Esq.

IN INDIA.

Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Direc

Branches.

BOMBAY .....A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
KURRACHEE .....H. I. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz.:—

At 6 months' sight	..... at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4	,, ... at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
3	,, ... at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
2	,, ... at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
1	,, ... at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
On Demand	..... at 2s.	0¾d.	,,

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

	Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,,	5 ,, ,,
12 ,,	6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 16th November 1863.,

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટરેડીગ એન્ડ બેનકીગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 *Shares, of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase.*

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Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to	3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.		
Do.	4	Do.	4	Do.	
Do.	6	Do.	5	Do.	
Do.	12	Do.	6	Do.	

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta.	Surat.
Madras.	Ahmedabad.
Sholapore.	Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	1 d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	.....2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 1d.	,,
On Demand	.....	2s. 0¼d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	...frs.	2-66 cts.	,,
3 Do.	Do. ... ,,	2 63 ,,	,,
On Demand	..... ,,	2-58 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Agency, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mo' sight above £50	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	2s. 1¾d.	,,
,, 3	do.	2s. 1d.	,,
,, 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
,, 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, On demand	.....		
On Scotland	do.	2s. 0¼d.	
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...			

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MACKSEN,
Bombay, 26th November 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight			2s.	1¾d.	per Rup
,, ,, ,,	4	do.	2s.	1¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,,	3	do.	2s.	1¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,,	2	do.	2s.	1d.	do.
,, ,, ,,	1	do.	2s.	1d.	do.
On Scotland	On demand...2s.			0¾d.	do.
On Ireland					
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe			2s.	0¾d.	do.

Drafts on London, *England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the cotton of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a still is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

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